

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS BRITISH PROTEST NOTE

PY152206 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2057 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentina today rejected a protest note submitted by the United Kingdom regarding the agreement for fishing in the South Atlantic that was signed by Argentina and the Soviet Union. According to Foreign Ministry sources, Argentina has answered this protest note through the Brazilian Embassy in London which represents Argentina interests in Great Britain. They added that Argentina reasserts its rights and rejects the British attitude of objecting to the South Atlantic fishing agreement. The announcement was made in Moscow by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo who criticized the British statement, anticipating an attitude which has now been confirmed.

The British Government protest was sent to Buenos Aires through the Swedish Embassy accredited to our country and which is in charge of the United Kingdom's affairs in Argentina. The note made no mention of the similar agreement recently signed with Bulgaria.

UK TO ALLOW RELATIVES TO VISIT FALKLANDS

PY151524 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2331 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (TELAM) -- Isaias Gimenez, father of an Argentina soldier who died during the Malvinas war, today told EFE in London the British Government is willing to permit the relatives of Argentina dead soldiers to visit the southern archipelago. Gimenez, the first Argentine to set foot on the Malvinas Islands since the British-Argentine war of 1982, made the announcement at the end of a 1-week stay in London. [passage omitted]

My requests were warmly welcomed by the British Government, Gimenez told EFE. He is due to leave on 15 October for Geneva, where he will speed up the procedure through the Red Cross. Gimenez asked that the relatives of other dead soldiers be allowed to travel to the islands, that the bodies of 123 soldiers buried at the Darwin cemetery be identified, and that authorization be given to transfer the bodies of other dead soldiers to Argentina's mainland.

CORRECTION TO BRIEF ON NEW AMBASSADOR TO GDR

The following correction pertains to the brief titled "Ambassador to FRG Presents Credentials," published in the 14 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, page B 7.

AMBASSADOR TO GDR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (TELAM) -- Alfredo Cipriano Pons Benitez, new Argentine ambassador to the GDR, today presented his credentials to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1619 GMT 9 Oct 86 PY] ... (changing "FRG" to read "GDR" throughout item)

MILITARY TO TAKE UP ANTIDRUG OPERATIONS

PY151412 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Defense Minister Fernando Valle has said a stage in the fight against drug trafficking is over and the Armed Forces will now provide the necessary logistical support. The minister added the operations will now be conducted by Bolivian personnel.

[Begin Valle recording] I believe this is neither a failure nor a triumph for either the opposition of the government. It simply means a stage in the fight against drug trafficking is over; that the Armed Forces, on orders from the captain general, will assemble a logistical support group, and after this 60-day extension, the operation will be conducted exclusively by Bolivian personnel. I believe this is a triumph for all Bolivians. I have carefully listened to Bolivian lawmakers and I believe they have strong patriotic feelings. I listened to them and I have just given my answer. This is a victory for us. We have decided to struggle against drug trafficking and that is what we are going to do. [end recording]

The minister added the logistical support equipment that the U.S. troops will leave in Bolivia will be essential for the antidrug action. He stressed that no U.S. troops will be allowed in Bolivia in the future.

[Begin Valle recording in progress]... No, now the Bolivian people and government will give the Armed Forces the necessary tools. I believe it will not be necessary to ask for the cooperation of any other country in the future. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT SIGNS DECREE FOR ECONOMIC REACTIVATION

PY131550 Paris AFP in Spanish 1334 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 12 Oct (AFP) -- The Paz Estenssoro government signed today [date as received] a decree providing for \$854-million investments over the 1986-1987 period for the reactivation of the Bolivian economy. Information Minister Herman Sotelo announced. According to the decree, the investments are to be divided into four categories: Private, \$324 million; public, \$430 million; social, \$50 million; and revolving credit for imports, \$50 million. Funds for such investments have already been committed, and will be disbursed as the projects begin.

Minister Antelo explained that the current reactivation scheme is part of an overall national development plan which should be formulated by December of this year by the high-level consultative group of the present government. The national plan could be formulated for a 10-year period. Finally, minister Antelo said the main objective of this decree is to overcome the current recessionary stage of the Bolivian productive apparatus, after having overcome the hyperinflation of the past 12 months.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT DEPARTS AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

PY160059 Paris AFP in Spanish 2355 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Oct (AFP) -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid departed Rio de Janeiro tonight thus ending a 3-day visit to Brazil. Bendjedid boarded a plane that will take him to Lisbon. Bendjedid, who also visited Uruguay and Argentina, arrived in Brasilia, the first leg of his Brazilian tour, on 13 October. The purpose of his visit to Brazil was to further relations between the two countries.

After meeting with his Brazilian counterpart Jose Sarney, the Algerian president left for Rio de Janeiro on 14 October. There he met with Governor Leonel Brizola who said farewell to him tonight at the Rio de Janeiro military airport. Bendjedid is the first Arab president to visit Brazil.

LEADING CANDIDATES EVALUATE SARNEY'S GOVERNMENT

PY151847 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Oct 86 p 12

[Excerpts] This week FOLHA talked with the state governorship candidates who are leading the latest popularity polls (Brasilia was represented by the most popular candidate to the Senate). The candidates were asked about political subjects that have become major issues for Brazilian society. Some of the questions dealt with the role the state should play in the economy, and with land reform. These will certainly become major topics at the Constituent Assembly which will be installed on 1 February 1987.

The polled candidates gave optimistic answers when asked to evaluate President Jose Sarney's government. An absolute majority, 19 of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party], 3 of the PFL [Liberal Party Front], 1 of the PL [expansion unknown], and 1 of the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] ranging from Antonio Ermirio de Moraes, PTB candidate to the Sao Paulo governorship, to Miguel Arraes, PMDB candidate to the Pernambuco governorship, believes the president "is doing very well" and the Economic Reactivation Plan, enforced in February this year, has been his major accomplishment. The polled candidates also said the promises issued by "Tancredo and by the New Republic," like the restoration of democracy, the recognition of communist parties, the call for direct elections to choose the mayors of state capitals, and the Constituent Assembly, are being, or have already been, fulfilled. [passage omitted]

INFORMATICS NOT INVOLVED IN DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PY160112 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The informatics market reserves will not be involved in the renegotiation of the Brazilian foreign debt. According to Antonio Luiz Mesquita, president of the Brazilian Association of Computers and Peripherals Industries [Associacao Brasileira das Industrias de Computadoras e Perifericos -- ABICOMP], Finance Minister Dilson Funaro said Brazil will not lift the reserves on the informatics market in order to renegotiate its foreign debt. Mesquita, who was received by the finance minister, said the market's reserve is something that concerns everyone, especially because the pressure continues to grow. [passage omitted]

PINOCHET COMMENTS ON POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY160236 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] This afternoon, during an impromptu greeting to the members of the Prat Association who held a ceremony in honor of the Army, President Pinochet said: We cannot hand things over to a group that will have communists in their government within a year.

The president made a short review of the 13 years of the military government. He said these past 13 years have been very restless years. Regarding the present situation and the strategies of some opposition sectors, Pinochet said when they realized they failed, these opposition sectors created a self-styled dialogue. Pinochet said if you study this closely, they are promoting something different from a dialogue. Why is it different? Because, he said, a dialogue is a discussion in which ideas may be exchanged; where an understanding may be achieved if the parties involved can compromise. However, the curious thing is these gentlemen of the opposition are promoting this dialogue to fit their own purposes and desires, treating us as if we were children; as if they would punish us if we do not comply with their desires; and as if we were very scared. The truth is they are the ones who are scared. They think we have to obey their orders. What are they after? They mainly want to amend the Constitution because it is not to their advantage. However, it is not to their advantage for many reasons: First, because it establishes guidelines for political parties while previously it was the political parties that governed the country. With the present laws and Constitution, the situation is perfectly clear. They cannot violate these guidelines.

Finally, the president told those present: We cannot hand the government over to a group that, because of certain treaties, or for tactical reasons, as they call them, or for other reasons, would be left out within a year thus leaving the government to the communists.

Matthei Discusses Dialogue

PY151339 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Navy Commander Jose Toribio Merino and Air Force Commander Fernando Matthei this afternoon agreed that the government's invitation to the opposition to talk about the political parties law and the electoral registration law is the first step that could lead to the discussion of other issues in the future. They did not reject the possibility of an eventual amendment to the Constitution. General Matthei suggested that the opposition accept the invitation to hold a dialogue in order to achieve a stable democracy 2 years from now, which is the desire of the government.

[Begin Matthei recording] Let us first talk about specific issues and see how it goes, immediately after this, [changes thought] if we are able to reach an agreement on specific issues that are of great interest to the opposition, such as the political parties law. Otherwise the opposition will charge later that their opinion was not heard in the drafting of this law, and that the political parties law is bad. When they are invited to sit down and talk about this issue they refuse to do so. The same thing happens with the electoral law. This is an issue of tremendous importance for the future of the country. We are offering to hold a dialogue but the opposition leaders first refuse to discuss this issue and later they say they do not want to meddle in it. [as heard] This has happened with several other laws.

Therefore, I believe and I suggest to the members of the democratic opposition -- those who truly want to achieve democracy in Chile 2 years from now, which is also our wish; those who fall within the categories established by the Constitution; those who fall within the guidelines drafted by all Chileans; the government which drafted the Constitution approved by Chileans; well, all those who follow these guidelines and who are in full agreement with them -- that they sit down and talk because this is necessary. [end recording]

The Air Force commander said the opposition's refusal to hold a dialogue on these two issues is unreasonable, because if we immediately begin to discuss the most difficult issues, the talks may reach a stalemate.

[Begin Matthei recording] If we start by discussing the last issue, the most difficult one, talks may be short-lived and we will be back to square one. I believe the instructions imparted by the president to the interior minister are entirely reasonable. But I believe the opposition's point of view is unreasonable. [end recording]

Matthei said that just like the opposition, the government fears a dialogue encompassing numerous issues could result in a sterile discussion, which happened when Sergio Onofre Jarpa was interior minister.

[Begin Matthei recording] This is exactly what the government fears and this is why it is offering the democratic opposition a specific agenda because when we tried to discuss anything and everything at the same time, nothing was resolved and the dialogue exhausted itself. This is precisely what the government wants to avoid. This is the fundamental reason why we initially sought an issue that is of interest to the two parties; an issue that is germane to the situation and that must be resolved in the best possible way; an issue that we believe can lead to fruitful results and on which we truly believe there are no great disagreements. We believe it is important to sit down and discuss a single issue.

It is because of all of this -- because this is proper -- that I fully support it. But just as Admiral Merino has said, and we have already said, this does not mean that we cannot sit down and have a discussion, without undertaking a negotiation, with those members of the opposition who wish to do so, and exchange points of view; sit down in a civilized manner at a discussion table, as Chileans who share an interest in achieving a stable democracy and discuss this issue for the first time. [end recording]
[passage omitted]

Opposition Leaders Respond

PY152354 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Remarks by Rene Abeliuk, Social Democratic Party President, Ricardo Navarrete, secretary general of the Radical Party, in response to comments made by Navy Commander Jose Toribio Merino and Air Force Commander Fernando Matthei on the conditions of starting a political dialogue; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Begin Abeliuk recording] To a certain extent they [Adm Merino, Gen Matthei] acknowledged the value of a dialogue, something which President Pinochet denied during a press conference on Friday. In this regard there is obviously something positive. They have suggested the possibilities of negotiation, of agreement but they do not commit themselves. They have created a real problem because General Pinochet has rejected the dialogue; he has tried to channel it toward the discussion of political laws without solving the true problem and this, in our opinion, is not important. The government has disqualified all interlocutors. There is always some excuse to avoid dialogue, negotiations, making concessions and he intends to impose the 1980 Constitution without any changes. [end recording]

This was Rene Abeliuk's opinion, now let us hear what Ricardo Navarrete, secretary general of the Radical Party, has to say.

[Begin Navarrete recording] They are creating the necessary conditions for rapprochement between the opposition and the Armed Forces with the purpose of finding a political outcome to the present crisis. We would like to believe the willingness expressed by Admiral Merino, Carabineros Director General Stange, and Air Force Commander General Matthei will eventually allow a dialogue free of restrictions or previous conditions between the opposition and the Armed Forces to discuss the present crisis. We have no problem in discussing the promulgation of the law on political parties, the promulgation of a law on electoral registration, or the electoral law, so long as the people are allowed to participate and to recover their legitimate right to cast their vote, to freely elect their governors and establish the ways of life they really desire and in which they believe. [end recording] [passage omitted]

[Begin Abeliuk recording] The Democratic Alliance will continue to insist on the need for dialogue, on the need for the country to confront its problem, to find a solution. The only natural, democratic, and logical solution would be free elections for the posts of president of the Republic, national congress, and mayors. That is the solution, that will be the outcome. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Dialogue Begins On 17 October

PY160254 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The dialogue between the interior minister and different sectors begins on 17 October. The government believes the self-exclusion of the Democratic Alliance [AD] is a mistaken appraisal of the real situation. This is what Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia said during a news meeting he held today to talk about the dialogue.

The interior minister first specified the framework within which this exchange of opinion will take place. He referred to President Pinochet's instructions to hold a dialogue on the political parties law, the electoral law and the law on vote counting with different experienced sectors and persons that may make contributions and improve what is being done in this regard. He also reasserted that the three prerequisites to these meetings are: respect for the established law; rejection of violence, and rejection of Marxism.

[Begin Garcia recording] If [words indistinct] study closely, and I said before with a positive attitude, the significance of these three elements, no one could say these are whimsical conditions or prerequisites. These are fundamental elements, ones that are necessary if we are to truly achieve an interesting, positive, and feasible result. Consequently, since these talks are (?based) on an agenda encompassing issues of obvious national importance, and since it is requested that these three points (?must be upheld), the range of subjects to be discussed with Chilean citizen groups is quite vast. [end recording]

Garcia said those sectors that have already rejected the dialogue are making an incorrect appraisal of the national situation.

[Begin Garcia recording] I honestly believe that those who have recently rejected these talks because they believe the established prerequisites are unacceptable; or who condition the issues to be discussed to such an extent that it makes this dialogue impossible, are making a mistake, because the framework that has been established is completely logical. This framework must be studied from a practical point of view. We are not interested in participating in a meeting or talks that will start with a great display of fireworks and later fizzle out. We have always striven to take into account and accept suggestions from citizens in a very objective, calm and constructive fashion, one that will benefit the entire country. It is in keeping with this spirit that we may truly hold a meeting that will yield valuable results for the country, and which will also allow all those Chileans who want the well-being of the fatherland to discuss matters in a patriotic manner. [end recording]

Garcia also said that in their recent statement, the members of the Government Junta clearly expressed the reason for these meetings. He said that these meetings will start on 17 October.

[Begin Garcia recording] We are inviting all those persons who are linked to political trends to discuss, under the terms that have already been established, those issues that have already been mentioned. I hope these meetings will begin on 17 October. We shall start these meetings with groups and persons that have already contacted the government, that have shown a spirit of cooperation on previous occasions by discussing some of the issues involved, and that to a certain extent have even made studies on these issues. Later, we shall meet not only with those linked to strictly political trends but also to institutions engaged in the study of political matters; representatives of universities, particularly law schools; and rectors of law schools, that also engage in political and legal studies. This could help and expand the spirit and the ideas of all those laws to be issued and which will be the basis of Chilean politics within a couple of months. [end recording]

The interior minister said these plans do not mean we are restricting participation in the dialogue, because we shall constantly be studying the position of those who refuse to hold a dialogue so they may realize that participation in the dialogue is the positive path to follow.

DEL VALLE DISCUSSES U.S. REPORT ON ARSENALS

PY150236 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Following the terrorist action and the discovery of subversive weapons, we want to release the following report: In a press conference held in his office, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle stated the U.S. State Department report on the Chilean terrorist arsenals is extremely important because it admits their discovery is the most serious event that had taken place in Latin America in the past few months.

During the press conference, the foreign minister also discussed other subjects related to the current national and international political situation. Regarding the report issued by the U.S. State Department on the discovery of equipment and weapons in the northern and central zones of the country, Del Valle said the security organizations are making an assessment of these events.

[Begin recording] That report is extremely interesting. It includes a number of ideas which I think will be very valuable, not only because in some points it confirms some of the points we have discussed, but also because it adds some ideas which can be very useful. Of course, it includes some points which are really important for the country. This war materiel is considered the largest quantity ever discovered in Latin America. [end recording]

On the same subject, the foreign minister stated the United States has learned on other occasions about other discoveries and it considers this the most important discovery to date. The foreign minister added that considering the size of the arsenals discovered, it is not possible to believe they could have been financed or purchased by some Chilean terrorist movements alone. It is obvious, he said, that they had received support from foreign countries, and everything leads us to believe that Cuba is directly responsible, taking into account the ships Cuba has off the Chilean coast, and its access to the subversive materials and guerrillas of the Soviet Union and its satellites.

The U.S. report also notes the perfect conditions in which the weapons manufactured by the Soviet bloc were found, and that many of them were still in their original groupings.

The foreign minister also referred to the official answer the Chilean government gave to Fernando Volio's human rights report. Del Valle said, in this regard, the Chilean answer was given more than a month and a half ago and a cable report has emerged from that response. Our country has not rejected Volio's report, the minister stated, but we have made some observations, explaining each of the cases thoroughly, he said.

The foreign minister also stressed the importance of his participation at the 11th session of the Latin American Economic System [SELA]. This meeting is taking place in La Paz, Bolivia. The most important SELA meeting will take place on Thursday, 16 October, when the inter-ministerial commissions will begin their work.

According to Del Valle, he will be the main speaker because Chile now holds the presidency of the session. He added he will take advantage of the opportunity to hold direct meetings with his Bolivian and Peruvian counterparts.

[Begin del Valle recording] We are also taking advantage of the opportunity to hold some direct meetings with the foreign ministers of Peru, of course, to follow up some of the subjects we left pending in New York, but which required a quick treatment. We are also going to discuss subjects related to maritime traffic with Peru, which are pending. We also want to solve some of the problems that have emerged. We will also hold meetings with the Bolivian foreign minister, although the work committees are going to undertake the actual work. These two work committees have been designated and they will begin their work, discussing subjects related exclusively to [word indistinct]. [end recording]

The Chilean foreign minister was also asked about a statement made by the U.S. State Department regarding the Chilean government decision to hold meetings with opposition democratic political sectors. He said this statement, of course, is positive, because the U.S. authorities have assessed justly the significance of this action. Unfortunately, del Valle explained, we have noticed there are some political groups that have interpreted the statement differently.

MORE ARRESTS ORDERED IN CASE OF ARMS CACHES

PY151318 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres, who is investigating the unsuccessful attack against Pinochet, has again inspected the area where the incident took place. It has been learned that the investigation carried out by the prosecutor in the northern zone, where the clandestine arms caches were discovered, has resulted in the discovery of new evidence related to the two cases. The prosecutor has issued orders for the arrest of persons who are presumably involved in the case. The prosecutor has said that documents found in the Third Region prove the relation between the clandestine arsenals and the attack on the president's entourage in the zone of Cajon del Maiz on 7 September. On that occasion, well-armed terrorists killed five escorts and wounded nine security officers.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0238 GMT on 16 October in a similar report adds: "Today, a Chilean military prosecutor ordered the arrest of over 40 people allegedly involved in the 7 September failed attack against General Augusto Pinochet, in which five members of his escort died."]

BOMB EXPLODES AT PLAYA ANCHA UNIVERSITY

PY160318 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The 800 students, professors, and employees of the Playa Ancha University Teaching School miraculously saved their lives today. The university building was the target of an attack when a package containing approximately 500 grams of explosives left in the men's room -- located on the third floor -- exploded. The explosion caused damage estimated at more than 400,000 Chilean pesos.

According to University Rector Olga Mellano, an unidentified male caller revealed the existence of the bomb and its precise location. After the proper authorities were informed, a suspicious package was found underneath a sink. It was discovered to be a bomb. While a Carabineros lieutenant and two university employees were looking for security personnel to defuse it, the bomb exploded causing considerable damage including the destruction of the bathroom and doors and windows among other things. The University rector described this as an inconceivable incident. She added: Thank God no one was hurt since about 100 students were taking a test across the hall from where the bomb exploded. Many could have died. This is why I believe it is horrendous for future teachers to be involved in this kind of criminal action.

Asked about the attack against the university, which has sought supreme court protection, the university rector said this shows we are tolerant; that we respect people, but they do not respect us. Carabineros could have been permanently posted here, but we declined this because we thought such a measure was unnecessary. However, if these things continue, we will call for the presence of Carabineros inside the university. The university rector said classes will be resumed according to schedule. [passage omitted]

CONGRESS ELECTS MOSQUERA AS VICE PRESIDENT

PA160251 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Bogota, 15 Oct (AFP) -- Today former Liberal Party Senator Victor Mosquera Chaux was elected first designate (vice president of the Republic of Columbia) for the 1986-87 constitutional term. The election was held during a joint session of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, and a period of uncertainty was finally broken by President Virgilio Barco, of the Liberal Party, who publicly disclosed the name of his possible successor.

According to the Constitution, the first designate, as the vice president is called, in Colombia, must replace the president of the Republic during his temporary or permanent absence. [passage omitted]

PRESIDENT BARCO ACCEPTS GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION

PA152115 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Report by Colombia Paez]

[Text] Bogota -- President Virgilio Barco Vargas has accepted the resignation of Antioquia Governor Bernardo Guerra Serna following a report by the Attorney General's Office citing sufficient evidence to begin a disciplinary investigation concerning Guerra Serna. President Barco sent a letter to Governor Guerra Serna stating he studied the public prosecutor's report regarding an incident between Guerra Serna and reporter Cesar Perez Berrio of EL COLOMBIANO. Barco praised the governor for the interest he demonstrated in his resignation letter to cooperate in the investigation that will begin today.

The president's letter reads as follows:

Bogota, 14 October 1986, Dr Bernardo Guerra Serna, Medellin,

This morning the government received a report by acting Deputy Attorney General Dr Edilberto Solis Escobar. Attorney General Carlos Mauro Hoyos gave me the report. The government also studied the points you made in your resignation telegram.

The government understands you wish to be free to defend yourself before the Senate, in which you represent one of the most important sectors of the Colombian Liberal Party. We applaud your interest to continue collaborating with the Attorney General's Office in the formal disciplinary investigation that will be carried out.

In accepting your resignation, I express on behalf of the national government our gratitude for the important effort you have made [words indistinct] and your efforts to advance programs of change initiated by this administration.

[signed] Cordially yours, Virgilio Barco Vargas, president of the Republic.

President Barco appointed physician and Professor Antonio Yepes Parra as acting governor of Antioquia by issuing Decree 32.10.

Guerra Drinking Before Incident

PA152117 Bogota Emiosras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota -- Former Antioquia Governor Bernardo Guerra Serna has voluntarily and spontaneously admitted to the Attorney General's Office he had been drinking before the incident with EL COLOMBIANO reporter Cesar Perez Berrio occurred. This is stated in a preliminary report presented by acting Deputy Attorney General Edilberto Solis Escobar on the incident in the Los Recuerdos Restaurant that led to Gerra Serna's resignation 51 days after taking over that post.

Mr Guerra Serna said he had several drinks prior to the incident. It was not the first time, he said, I do it to forget the problems characteristic of politicians; problems we often cannot resolve. As for the drinks, it is true I was drinking Ocho Anos Rum, which has become a great product of the liquor factory, Guerra said. He pointed out however, that he was sober and in control of the situation.

M-19 GROUP BOMBS BARRANQUILLA COPETLAN FACILITY

PA151538 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Report by Jaime Rueda Dominguez]

[Text] A bomb explosion at 0100 today caused losses of over 1 million pesos at a Copetran transportation company installation in Barranquilla. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by the M-19's 20 July People's League [Ligas Populares 20 de Julio de M-19], in calls made to several radio stations in this city. The attack seems to be a part of actions the group will carry out against Copetran in revenge for last week's murder, perpetrated by Copetran directors, of a union leader.

[Begin recording] [Santiago Rueda, Copetran official] According to the report from the chief [words indistinct] this occurred at 0106 this morning, when the bomb exploded. There were eight people in the office and one girl was injured. This is all I can tell you.

[Rueda Dominguez] Was the bomb placed in the restroom?

[Santiago Rueda] Yes, it was in the cafeteria restroom. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER DISAGREES WITH U.S. OIL TAX

PA141749 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpt] During a news conference, Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran expressed his disagreement with an unjust U.S. tax on Ecuadoran petroleum exports, which harms the country's economy. He also said Ecuador will help its sister country, El Salvador, which is suffering the results of a natural disaster. The foreign minister also commented on the protectionist policies and the restrictions on Latin American exports established by the powerful countries.

[Begin Teran recording] [Words indistinct] we have said [words indistinct] the injustice of the tax, especially in a year when the price of our petroleum has suffered such a sharp drop. Ecuador alone has probably transferred some \$800 million to the industrialized countries as a result of the drop in petroleum the prices in 1986. Therefore, it is not right that in those conditions the powerful countries create higher taxes on our exports. As I explained, (?we have made this known) to various sectors, to the State Department, and to senators and representatives. We have met personally with many of them, especially those involved with the petroleum industry or foreign trade. [passage omitted] [end recording]

ANGEL DUARTE VIEWS RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT

PM150920 Madrid ABC in Spanish 8 Oct 86 p 36

[Interview with Ecuadoran Concentration of Popular Forces leader Angel Duarte by Francisco de Andres; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [De Andres] Why does your party refuse to form a joint front with the government coalition in parliament?

[Duarte] We frequently combined our action during the first year of President Febres' term, but then a strange thing happened. All the parties outside the government coalition — from the Christian Democrats to the extreme left-wing Marxist groups, via the Social Democrats — united against it, forming what they call the Progressive Bloc. This polarization led to a tremendous dispute between the Bloc and Febres' National Reconstruction Party in which our group, the Concentration of Popular Forces, strives on the one hand to maintain its real character and on the other to facilitate understanding between the two sides.

[De Andres] The opposition accuses the government of being conservative and arrogant and Febres Cordero of being authoritarian. Did the government's recent general election defeat not convince the president of the need to seek consensus and thus avert constant conflict between the institutions?

[Duarte] Not at all. The ruling parties' crushing defeat in June this year seems not to have affected the government. The confidence and courage of both blocs has not diminished, as was seen in connection with the government's recent proposal to increase salaries. The congress of deputies rejected it in accordance with the rules but the president's office said that the procedure had been irregular and published its plan in the REGISTRO OFICIAL, thus automatically making it a law of the Republic.

[De Andres] If this is the way the government acts, then the Progressive Bloc is certainly entitled to protest.

[Duarte] Arbitrary action is taken by the other side too. The progressive opposition is almost irrational. It has no platform, either economic or political. Its platform is merely short-term, with prevalently utopian statements. What unites them is solely their opposition to President Febres. Furthermore, one of the top Socialist leaders said at the congress that the progressive group has only months to live since its member parties will soon revert to their own fronts. A climate of violence has been created in the country's political class, and it is causing great dissatisfaction among the people.

[De Andres] What exactly separates your party from the ruling conservative coalition?

[Duarte] The differences are fundamental. In the economic field we believe our system's fragility demands a reasonable level of state intervention, not a purely free-trade system such as Febres'. In foreign policy we reject bilateralism as an asset [como producto].

[De Andres] Nevertheless, the present economic policy has had beneficial effects, if you compare Ecuador's development to that of South America's other democracies.

[Duarte] First, it must be said Ecuador's situation has not been and is not as critical and acute as that of other Latin American countries. The major setback originated with the fall in oil prices, but although it entailed a 30 percent fall in revenue, it was partly alleviated by very strict policies on public spending and revenue. We believe the government's economic policy should be even stricter.

[De Andres] But when you want to be, you are even more in favor of deregulation than the liberalists themselves.

[Duarte] We are above all pragmatic in this field, and at present, without relinquishing our social democratic ideology, we believe this kind of austerity is needed.

[De Andres] The insurrection led by the Armed Forces' chief, General Vargas, at the beginning of the year brought back specters of military putchism in what is a relatively young democratic system. Do you regard it as an isolated incident or does the threat of a coup persist?

[Duarte] I am convinced the institutions have grown stronger, as has the Ecuadoran military's social awareness. I therefore regard the changes of another coup d'etat as increasingly remote. In my opinion the Vargas episode was a lamentable one for Ecuadoran democracy and one whose chief value was in revealing certain murky aspects of the present government. Ceasar's wife must be not only honest but above suspicion.

POLICE ARREST SUSPECTS IN CAFERATTA ATTACK

PY151303 Lima Canal 9 Television in Spanish 0250 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The Peruvian Investigative Police tonight presented to the press three people who are charged with attacking vice Admiral Geronimo Caferatta, president of the Industrial Bank. The police arrested 18 people this morning during a surprise operation conducted in the El Pino hill following the attack on Caferatta. A woman carrying a voting card issued to Flor de Maria Palacios Vietes was arrested. This card was stolen from the El Agustino electoral office. Her real name is Olga Saire Heredia.

An officer will give us further details on the police findings:

[Begin recording] [Officer] This woman was carrying a document issued to Flor de Maria Palacios Vietes, but we have learned that her real name is Olga Saire Heredia. She has a police record as a terrorist; she was released on 4 August 1986. She was found in a house in the El Pino hill; all the subversive material you see here was confiscated from the house.

[Reporter] Does this young man also have a police record?

[Officer] We have not yet determined his true identity because he was carrying three or four different voting cards. The Police Identification Department will eventually identify him. [end recording]

The other two men have not yet been identified: One of them was shot in the arm. Each was carrying four different voting cards when arrested. As you can see, a large quantity of subversive leaflets, forged documents, bullets, and so forth were seized from the house occupied by the three people presented to the press today. A police spokesman said the other 15 people were not presented today to protect their dignity, because their cases are still under investigation.

Shining Path Responsible

PY151233 Paris AFP in Spanish 0427 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 14 Oct (AFP) — Shining Path has claimed responsibility for the attack against Geronimo Cafferata, a former commander in chief of the Navy, who sustained several serious gunshot wounds. In a telephone call to a Lima television channel, a person who identified himself as Comrade Raul said that a killer commando of the Peruvian Communist Party carried out the attack against Cafferata, who was a member of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces until December 1985. Comrade Raul also said that this type of attack will continue until 9 November 1986, when municipal elections will be held throughout Peru. The Shining Path opposes these elections. The Shining Path announcement, the first of its type, does not specify possible future victims. The group only indicates that selective attacks will continue during the next few weeks.

Cafferata was transferred tonight from San Antonio Emergency Hospital, where he underwent a 4-hour operation, to the Navy Hospital Complex under heavy security provided by Navy troops.

CHILEAN POLICE KILL 1 BORDER TRADER, INJURE 17

PY151132 Paris AFP in Spanish 0456 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Tacna, Peru, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Congress and police sources reported here today that on 11 October, 1 Peruvian trader was killed and 17 others were injured during a clash with Carabineros in Chilean territory, 400 members from the Santa Rosa border post. Four Peruvians are also being held in a Chilean border police precinct, while Santa Rosa officials have gone to Arica to clear up the incident. Santa Rosa is located 1,336 km south of Lima.

Tacna Deputy Henry Rondinel tonight said that student Florencio Nina, 26, was fatally shot in the stomach by a Chilean Carabinero. Rondinel said that at 2000 on 11 October, a group of 13 traders locally known as Pistacos, who make a living by selling in Tacna the products they buy in Chile, clashed with the Chilean police near the border. As the Chilean Police were about to arrest them, 30 Pistacos came to the traders' rescue, most of them crossing the border. The detained traders are Pastor Guine, Bonifacio Chura, Mauricio Llanque, and Nestor Guine.

The Peruvian group now in Arica is headed by Mayor Victor Arce and Police Colonel Armando Vasquez. According to a police source, the group will also determine whether or not these business men were smugglers.

Wagner Blames Traders

PY152341 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon yesterday said that a clash between 13 Peruvian traders and Carabineros in Chilean territory, 400 meters from the Santa Rosa border post, was caused by the Peruvian traders' illegal entry in Chile. Wagner Tizon said that the number of Peruvians was 13 and not 17, as published by some newspapers. He added that they crossed the Chilean border at a point located 150 meters from La Concordia, but were spotted by Carabineros.

One hour after the clash, one Peruvian was released, but three of them remain in jail, charged with selling smuggled merchandise. Minister Wagner said the Chilean authorities deeply regret the incident, but noted that they have received orders to use their weapons in their fight against smuggling.

GOVERNMENT TO SUSPEND CURFEW ON 19, 20 OCT

PY161458 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1357 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 16 Oct (TELAM-ANSA) -- The government of President Alan Garcia yesterday decided to suspend for 2 days, on 19 and 20 October, the curfew which has been in force since February 1986. According to the official communique, the government decision was made on instructions from President Garcia so that the Peruvian people can freely express their devotion to the sacred image of The Lord of Miracles. The image of Christ on the cross covered with golden robes is paraded on the shoulders of devoted Catholics. The image, which is paraded on Lima streets every October, is adorned with over 2 tons of gold and silver. The Armed Forces Joint Command will be required to observe the suspension of the curfew ordered for 19 and 20 October. The curfew was imposed after the Shining Path terrorist organization unleashed a terrorist offensive in Lima and Callao last February.

OVIDIO LETTERS REQUEST TALKS WITH U.S. SENATORS

PA160005 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 15 Oct 86 pp 1, A-4

[Letters sent by Panamanian Legislative Assembly President Ovidio Diaz to U.S. Senator Robert Dole; date not given]

[Text] Sen Robert Dole
Majority Leader
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Distinguished Gentleman:

The Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Panama, genuine representatives of the popular will of our people, and in keeping with a national desire, has approved the enclosed resolution, showing evidence of a rejection by this Chamber, of the attitude adopted by a sector of the U.S. Senate, that proposed then approved a motion authorizing the Central Intelligence Agency to investigate alleged illicit acts committed by members of our Armed Forces, and by top figures in the Panamanian Government.

It should not escape your illustrious criteria, such an action represents an affront, that is inadmissible to any self-respecting country, since it constitutes a flagrant intromission in the internal affairs of a State, that has been, and is respectful of international rights, and a country that considers itself a partner and ally of your country, because of the interests and democratic principles we share.

Panamanians are a noble people, proud of their history and jealous of their freedom, independence and self-determination. But such attributes are not theirs exclusively. We know that the most humble U.S. citizen also shares these attributes, and you, as dignified representatives of that great nation of men of the likes of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and many other lovers of freedom for their people, should have the sacred duty of knowing how to interpret those lofty sentiments, and not resort to action as that cited, that contradicts those principles, and tend only to feed pure nationalism into those who really love their country.

We also note that the approval of the measures, cause of this note, was by a slight margin. We are sure that a great majority of the honorable members of the Senate are conscientious and respectful, to the utmost, of the precepts we have outlined, and even some of those who voted in favor of the motion, could have been taken in because, fundamentally, they only heard one side of the story.

As a result, the present note is a call to conscience of all those who respect the basic principles we have cited, and would not accept a similar act, coming from where ever it may, against their country.

Finally, we request that you make known to the members of the Senate the contents of the attached resolutions and this letter, subscribed in the name of legislators of the Panamanian Parliament, in representation of our people, and convey a cordial invitation for them to better know this country, its people and institutions.

Accept, Honorable Sir, the sentiments of my highest consideration and respect.

LEG. ENG. OVIDIO DIAZ
President of the Legislative Assembly

Honorable Robert Dole
Majority Leader
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Honorable Mr. Dole:

Allow me the honor of addressing you with the purpose of extending a formal invitation to members of the U.S. Senate to visit our Parliament.

We are convinced that one of the most effective means of strengthening the bonds of friendship and, in general, relations between the people and institutions, is by means of frank, open dialogue. For this reason we propose an interchange of visits by U.S. and Panamanian legislators, to discuss matters of mutual interest, allow us to know each other better, and propose suitable solutions to those problems that are within our reach to resolve.

It would be convenient that the first visit be by U.S. Senators to Panama, during the current legislative session of this Chamber, that concludes its sessions on Dec 31 of this year. We propose that the agenda include the subject of U.S. Law 9670, for an interchange of ideas at parliamentary level, on its implications. The agenda would remain open for any subject you may deem of interest at the time this invitation is accepted.

It would be appreciated if you could communicate, as early as possible the date we shall have the pleasure of receiving the first delegation from your country's Senate.

We reiterate our most fervent desire that this relations will effectively lead to a better understanding and relations between our countries, and assuring you of our sincere consideration and appreciation, I remain.

Leg. Ing. Ovidio Diaz V.
President, Legislative Assembly

RESTRICTIONS ON CANAL TRANSIT CONTINUE

PA160334 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The continuous rain has had devastating effects on Panama Canal traffic. Transit in the sectors of Gold Hill and Gaillard Cut, the narrowest part of the canal, has been reduced to almost one lane because of landslides. Photographs by Nivaldo Tejeira show that due to the erosion caused by the rain, big rocks, dirt, and mud have fallen into the canal, damaging the fluorescent lights along the edges of the canal, and altering the depth required for vessels to go through the canal. Canal authorities have established restrictions on ships going through the canal as a preventative measure, while dredging is carried out. Dredges and barges are being used to clear the disaster area. Canal authorities also fear that if the rain continues, night transit through the canal will be seriously affected. Several ships are waiting at the canal entrance until daylight to continue their journey. The Panama Canal Commission reported that it was necessary to maintain the transit restrictions through Gaillard Cut, because of last night's rain.

EL SALVADORFMLN'S VILLALOBOS REVIEWS REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

PA081256 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0001 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Chapter entitled "A Continuous and Ascending Process To Accumulate Forces" from "The Current Status of the War and Its Perspectives" by FMLN Commander Joaquin Villalobos, "recently" published in the Central American Studies magazine -- announcer-read]

[Text] In the past 2 decades, the Salvadoran revolutionary process has successfully maintained a continuous and ascending process to accumulate forces that led to the current popular war process. Within this framework, the past 5 years constitute an advanced phase of the popular war within which the revolutionary movement has maintained a continuous offensive.

In sum, we can point out that the process of accumulating forces of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement is clearly reflected in the following aspects:

1. A high degree of organization and awareness of the driving forces of the revolution.
2. The advanced unification process of the revolutionary forces.
3. Great military development of the revolutionary forces to the point that the popular war is currently at a very advanced phase.

Given that the unity factor of the vanguard is evident and is implicit in the progress achieved in the other aspects, we can point out that the core aspect of analyzing the accumulation process is the problem involving the driving forces and the development of the popular war.

In this first part, we will analyze the problem of the driving forces, because it is the most important historical structural factor on which the general perspective of advancing the revolution is based.

If we make a historical analysis of the organizational levels and development of the class consciousness of our country's workers since the sixties, we would notice that, despite the high levels of repression exerted by military dictatorships, they have maintained a process of accumulating forces. This process is reflected in the fact that for 20 years now, the working classes have developed a high degree of organization, which has included practically all popular sectors. In the mid sixties, the organizational development of the popular classes covered only certain sectors of the working class and university students.

Electoral struggles, which played a decisive role in the development of the political consciousness of popular masses during this period, influenced the middle classes and moved the people to develop new levels of organization, mainly in urban centers. The organizational level of agricultural workers and poor peasants at the time was nonexistent; they were still burdened by the 1932 repressive experience.

In the late sixties, there was new progress in the development of teachers and high school student organizations. As a result, the organization of popular sectors transcended the main cities and reached an important sector of the state apparatus itself.

In the early seventies, although the term peasant unionization was unmentionable, the first signs of organization by countryside workers emerged. In the mid seventies, this organization acquired formal and organic characteristics and covered a sizeable part of the country. During 1978 to 1980, with or without legality and in many cases spontaneously [bajo formas de hecho], the degree of organization of popular sectors covered the majority of the working class, peasants, students, small businessmen, and certain sectors of the state apparatus, including areas as strategic as the electric energy industry.

All this organizational development was expressed with force in the high point of the popular struggles in 1979 and 1980. The various degrees of repression used to try to destroy the organizational power of the working class took the form of a genocide that claimed more than 50,000 dead, several hundreds of thousands of displaced and exiled, hundreds of prisoners, and thousands of missing. This struggle process of 1979 and 1980 is closely linked to the development of the popular struggle; objectively speaking, it reached a superior level in the development of the political consciousness of the popular movement.

In previous years, electoral struggles reflected the various levels of worker consciousness in their struggle to establish a political platform. Undoubtedly, however, the high point of the encouragement generated by the popular movement in 1979 and 1980 and its ties to the popular struggles, in which the armed struggle clearly emerged as the main weapon, objectively constituted a superior phase in the people's political consciousness.

Given the foregoing, there is a key question in determining the historic possibilities of the revolutionary movement in its efforts to maintain and turn the tide of the current war process in its favor. The question is: Was the repression unleashed during this period of popular struggle capable of disassembling and annihilating the social base of the revolutionary movement and curbing the level of organization and consciousness of the working classes?

To answer this question, we must carefully analyze the situation. Apparently, there was a decreased intensity in the popular struggle as a result of the repression. However, at the same time, there was a generalization of the armed struggle that advanced the revolutionary war. Therefore, it can be stated there was actually no fallback but progress toward upper stages in the mass struggle as a result of the clash between the U.S. genocide-reform plan and the people's revolutionary aspirations.

The radicalization of the struggle led large segments of the working class to take up arms. In other words, in the intervening years between the increase in the people's struggle in 1979 and 1980 and the subsequent progress in the revolutionary war, a process of integration of large popular sectors into the armed struggle took place. This was, without any doubt, a qualitative step and the key factor in the continuing revolutionary situation and the process of accumulation of forces.

From the foregoing, it can be concluded that the apparent retrogression in the people's struggle [words indistinct] the progress toward higher levels of organization and awareness of the masses and that, in the specific area of the structures of labor and group organizations struggling for redress, this will result in the attainment of higher stages with new gains as well as higher levels of organization and awareness among the workers. The degree of development of the revolutionary movement, the dimension of the organizational structures, and the levels of awareness reached by the popular classes during the years 1979 and 1980, combined with the ability to expand the people's war and to advance militarily during subsequent years, have prevented the people's organizational capabilities from being completely dismantled.

There has been no historic pause as in 1932. Things were entirely different. [passage indistinct] In fact, one can conclude that, as so many have repeatedly said, the fear of the FMLN's advance and accumulation of forces is what is prompting the Reagan administration to establish a government with a reformist and democratic face in El Salvador. In light of the progress in the people's war and the other factors we have pointed out, actual reality indicates that despite the 50,000 deaths and the repression, the peasants (?have) built up organizational mechanisms and reached higher [words indistinct] of their organization with the emergence of the cooperative movement and the peasant organizations [words indistinct].

The same goes for bank workers, who had previously experienced such difficulty in getting organized. If we take a quick look at the number of organizational mechanisms and the working class sectors which are organized at this moment, we will conclude the stage at which we are now is much higher than which existed in 1979 and 1980 and that even though the levels of mobilization cannot be compared with those existing during those years, there has been no retrogression and that, far from that, progress has been made.

In view of the higher levels of organization [words indistinct], it can be safely predicted that because of the progress in the people's war, the increased awareness of the masses, and the depth of the economic crisis, which will force the people to mobilize, there will be a social situation of larger dimensions than the previous one. We are without a doubt at a historic peak in the organization of the moving forces of the revolution [words indistinct] the working class, the peasants, students, teachers, [words indistinct] state workers, the banks, commerce, the small businessmen, and the cooperative members.

There is a wide variety of community organizations devoted to the struggle to improve the standards of living: organizations struggling for respect for human rights; organizations of political prisoners, of residents of troubled areas, of displaced persons; Christian organizations, etc. The degree of organization attained by the popular sectors is proof of the development of political consciousness.

If we look at it in the context of an intensive and profound revolutionary war and of an intensive economic crisis which is bedeviling the popular classes, we can realistically and seriously predict that during the coming years of the war the various popular social forces will align themselves with the revolutionary movement. Based on this, and bearing in mind that the revolutionary war represents a deepening of the social struggle, it is undeniable that the revolutionary movement has managed to continue to garner forces and that this process has not been interrupted or stopped by the repression. The organizational and political development of the driving forces of the revolution could not be stopped.

In addition, the counterinsurgency plan headed by Duarte has no maneuvering room and cannot deprive the revolutionary movement of its social base because, after 5 years of war and despite the growing intervention by the U.S. Government, the plan to reform and modernize the oligarchic capitalist system which the United States has tried to promote through Duarte is economically, politically, and socially bankrupt.

HONDURASCONGRESSIONAL MOTION TO OUST CONTRAS DEFEATED

PA152234 Tegucigalpa Cadeba Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Report by Tomas Arturo Che Medina from Radio San Pedro]

[Text] Last night, the National Congress rejected a motion intended to dislodge the counterrevolutionaries at the Aguacate Military Base at Olancho. The motion for the contras to be expelled by the Armed Forces was proposed by Olancho Deputy Manuel Zelaya who presented a number of documents. Zelaya, in the document read at the National Congress, said the presence of the anti-Sandinists at Aguacate has become a liability for our country, particularly for the inhabitants of the Olancho Department and especially for the city of Catacamas. Zelaya said that due to the presence of unofficial armed groups — the contras — a climate of uneasiness and tension has reigned in the villages near Aguacate. He said the residents of the area feel that they are a strategic target for the struggle over the hegemonic control of the Central American area.

In the document's resolution, Zelaya requests that, in view of this situation, the National Congress should ask the Armed Forces to render effective safety and protection to the inhabitants of Olancho, especially Catacamas, which is near Aguacate. It requests that military presence at Aguacate be strengthened, thus guaranteeing the ouster of illegal armed groups that go against our interests and affect the region's stability. The National Congress also approved a motion intended for the executive power to send emergency basic staples to the inhabitants of the southern region of the country who are hungry. According to the approved motion, the executive power should coordinate this aid through the municipal mayors' offices and the National Congress Southern Zone Aid Commission.

NICARAGUACARRION CRUZ REPORTS ON PLANE AT NEWS CONFERENCE

PA152010 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1740 GMT 15 Oct 86

[News conference by Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, Nicaraguan first deputy interior minister; accompanied by Commander Lenin Cerna Juarez, chief of State Security General Directorate; Captain Nelba Cecilia Blandon, director of the Interior Ministry's Public and International Directorate; and Information Minister Manuel Espinoza; at Press and Information Directorate Office in Managua — live]

[Text] [Carrion] We are holding this news conference to make known some progress in the investigation that Nicaraguan authorities are undertaking regarding the contra supply operation organized by the CIA, in which Mr Hasenfus was involved.

First of all, Hasenfus has stated that the individual known as Max Gomez was the chief of the supply operations, was in charge of the coordination with the Salvadoran authorities, and obtained identification cards for all the members of the supply team.

Hasenfus has also said that it was known among the supply team that Gomez was a friend of U.S. Vice President Bush [words indistinct] confirmed by a spokesman of Vice President Bush, and that Hasenfus was a bit afraid of Gomez because he was a CIA member.

Nicaraguan authorities know that Max Gomez is a false name. In (?an article), THE NEW YORK TIMES identifies Max Gomez as Felix Rodriguez and says he is a CIA adviser who participated in Bolivia in the interrogation of Che Guevara when the latter was wounded and captured by the Bolivian Army. A figure with the same characteristics as Gomez's was acting during 1983 and part of 1984 as representative of the CIA in the FDN counterrevolutionary forces in Honduras. On that occasion, he was acting under the name of Gustavo Villoldo, a Cuban who had also participated in the CIA antiguerrilla operations against Che Guevara in Bolivia.

In 1984, a group of counterrevolutionary chiefs sent a letter to the U.S. Embassy through Colonel Reina requesting an operations adviser. In this letter, a copy of which we have here, the counterrevolutionary chiefs said the following: Through this means, we request the incorporation into our project of Mr Gustavo Villoldo, who has been a very important factor in the recent (?crisis) and who we know and admire because of his successful background of anticommunist struggle in Bolivia and in other countries. His identification with us and his capabilities will give us what might be the decisive element in this undertaking because, bearing in mind his good relations with the leaders of the anti-Sandinist movements, it would facilitate an eventual unity that would help to achieve the common objective.

Second, we want to thank deeply the U.S. Government [words indistinct] the great interest in resolving the recent problem, (?which) we hope will correctly be (?resolved) in the near future. We are willing to [words indistinct] leading to greater effectiveness in the efforts. This is followed by the signatures of a group of chiefs of task forces and regional commands. This is regarding Mr Max Gomez.

Second [as heard], Mr Hasenfus has described Ramon Medina as a Cuban-American, approximately 50 years of age, straight and greying hair, medium height, white skin, and who speaks English perfectly. Hasenfus said that [William] Cooper had told him Medina participated in the invasion against Cuba and at that time linked himself with the CIA. Medina also boasted he was a friend of Vice President Bush. Medina was Gomez's executive officer. He was responsible for finances, supply, and (?mobilization) of personnel. Medina was also responsible for doing all the embassy paperwork that the U.S. personnel needed to have done. The personnel were not allowed to go directly to the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador.

Medina was also responsible for scheduling flights from Ilopango. According to Hasenfus' statements, on one occasion, Medina flew to El Aguacate and participated at a meeting with (Mervin Hooper) and other contra leaders.

Adding up the information offered by Hasenfus and other information we had in our hands, we have reached the conclusion that the man known as Ramon Medina is none other than Luis Posada Carriles, an international terrorist of Cuban origin.

Luis Posada is one of the persons responsible for blowing up a Cubana de Aviacion plane in 1976. As a result of this action, more than 70 persons were killed. As a result of this criminal and terrorist action, Luis Posada was arrested in Venezuela and remained in prison for more than 8 years.

During those 8 years, he was detained in several Venezuelan jails. The last year he escaped from San Juan de los Morros Jail. The circumstances surrounding Posada's escape have not been completely clarified. It was later learned that Luis Posada was in El Salvador under the name of Ramon Medina.

However, Luis Posada is not only a terrorist with a long history of criminal actions but also has been a CIA agent for a long time. I will now read some information given to us by Hernan Ricardo, Luis Posada Carriles' accomplice in the terrorist action against the Cuban plane. Hernan Ricardo is currently serving a jail sentence in Venezuela.

Among other things, Ricardo said that in 1960, and while still in Cuba, Luis Posada Carriles began to fight against Castro's communism. At the same time, Posada joined the CIA. He received his training in a CIA base located in the Florida Keys. Ricardo continued to say that all the agency's training bases were located throughout the keys in southern Florida. It was from these bases that the [words indistinct] boats used for infiltration departed. Luis Posada participated in more than 60 infiltrations.

In 1961, Luis Posada Carriles carried out covert operations in Cuba. He was spotted and forced to request asylum at the Argentine Embassy in Havana. On his way to Mexico, he was rescued by the CIA and taken back to Miami. In Miami, he began to recruit the 1,500 men that would form a Cuban invasion brigade. This brigade was known as the 2506.

Ricardo went on to say that on 14 April 1963, because he was a Bay of Pigs veteran, Posada entered the infantry training school in Fort Benning, Georgia. His unit included 210 officers headed by [words indistinct], today a colonel in the U.S. Army. The second unit was headed by Jose, Pepe, San Roman and the liaison officer was Antonio, Tony, Hijoso. [sentence as heard] All of them had been trained by the CIA and went into the Army with the rank of 2nd lieutenant.

The report further states that during his 2 years of active service in the U.S. Army, Posada acted as a specialized officer and CIA agent. He and several of his companeros participated in special operations, like the rescue of Stanley [words indistinct] in the Congo and serving in the forces of [words indistinct]. Other operations were carried out in Vietnam. He also participated in the installation of an operation base in Nicaragua [words indistinct] and the chief of operations was Manuel Martinez. The second in command was Antonio Iglesias.

In 1977, he operated within the CIA as a PA, principal agent [preceeding words in English]. Ricardo's report continues to explain other aspects of Luis Posada Carriles' work. So we see that these two men acted as CIA liaisons in the operations to supply the contras. These are the same operations in which Mr Hasenfus operated.

Both CIA agents have lengthy records, especially Mr Posada, as you have been able to notice. Mr Posada is well-known as an international terrorist and a fugitive from Venezuelan justice. This is the information we can give you on the efforts we have made to identify and [words indistinct] the two Cuban-Americans who served as leaders of the CIA operations based in El Salvador. Now we are prepared to respond to questions.

[Reporter] I am (Julia Priest) of THE WASHINGTON POST. First, you have mentioned twice the name of a person but I have not heard the last name clearly. Second, I have not been able to clearly establish what has been the key information that has allowed you to positively identify Medina as Luis Posada.

[Carrion] Yes. The last name is Gustavo Villoldo. He is a Cuban-American who was also in Bolivia, and who in 1983 and 1984 emerged as the main CIA adviser for the FDN forces. We have reached the conclusion that Medina is Luis Posada Carriles, based on various pieces of evidence.

What the prisoner Hasenfus has said is one element in that direction, but we have information from sources I cannot reveal that allow us to conclude that Ramon Medina is acutally Luis Posada Carriles.

[Unidentified Reporter] Do you have any confirmation of this from the Venezuelan authorities? Are there pictures?

[Carriles] Luis Posada's escape from a Venezuelan prison is common knowledge, so no special evidence is required in that regard. It is a fact that he escaped from San Juan de los Morros Prison in Venezuela, and that he disappeared.

[Reporter] Pat Wallace, from NEWSWEEK magazine. Could you tell us about the damage, the problems, that this incident has provoked because of the air supplies the contras have been receiving and because of the aggression they have mounted against Nicaragua?

[Carrion] It is too early to draw conclusions. We know that two planes have been lost recently: the one that was downed in Nicaragua and the plane that crashed 2 days earlier at a Florida base. This plane was also a C-123. This seriously affects supplies. But we cannot say yet how important the consequences have been or if the operation has been suspended. We are trying to determine this.

[Unidentified reporter] Has Mr Hasenfus given you this information in writing?

[Carrion] Hasenfus has been interrogated and his statements are being recorded and cited textually.

[Unidentified reporter] Has Hasenfus identified pictures of Luis Posada Carriles as those of Ramon Medina?

[Carrion] Hasenfus has identified the picture of a person as that of Ramon Medina.

[Unidentified reporter] [question indinstinct]

[Carrion] Yes. The person in that picture is Luis Posada.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you had assistance from the Venezuelan and Cuban authorities in identifying Luis Posada?

[Carrion] I beg your pardon?

[Unidentified reporter] In identifying Luis Posada Carriles, did you have any assistance from the Venezuelan and Cuban authorities?

[Carrion] We have been investigating the involvement of Cubans linked to the CIA, terrorist groups, and anti-Castro Cubans for years because this is not the first time these people have been directly involved in activities against the Sandinist people's revolution. Throughout the years, we have requested cooperation on various occasions from friendly governments to increase our information and extend our investigations on Cubans involved in activities against the Sandinist revolution.

[Reporter] If you allow me to ask this question, can you say something about Hasenfus -- when will the trial be held, what are the charges against him, his current condition and when will we be able to see him?

[Carrion] Hasenfus has been seen several times. You have seen him twice. His wife has seen him. The U.S. consul has seen him. He is in perfect health. He has not been tortured or mistreated. Tomorrow, the Nicaraguan Government will officially announce all the details regarding Mr Hasenfus' trial.

[Reporter] I have several questions. First, can you explain what are the [words indistinct] which you said was addressed by some contra leaders (?to this Cuban-American) who was supposed to be an adviser or military attache of the embassy in Tegucigalpa and what was done after that letter? Second, there have been reports [words indistinct] about an operation connection with Vice President Bush and his son (Jeff) to recruit Cuban-Americans in Florida for these operations. Are there any details in this regard? (?You have just mentioned) that in 1984 Max Gomez [words indistinct] went to El Salvador. Can you give us details on what is known of his activities there, and when was this supply operation established there?

[Carrion] Identify yourself, please.

[Reporter] [name indistinct] of THE MIAMI HERALD.

[Carrion] The letter he sent him is a letter from 1984 -- January 1984 -- and I am including it as evidence of the presence in Honduras at that time of an individual known as (Gustavo Villente), of Cuban origin, whose characteristics are very similar to those of the man identified as Max Gomez, who is Felix Rodriguez, according to a NEW YORK TIMES report. This letter was related to an internecine crisis which the counterrevolutionaries were experiencing at that time. Apparently, this man Villente, or whatever his name is, played a positive role in the unification of the various forces in conflict within the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force].

[Word indistinct], a group of regional task force commanders whose signatures appear at the end of the letter ask the U.S. Embassy that this Mr Villente please be confirmed and maintained as the contras' operational adviser. The channel through which they sent this letter to the U.S. Embassy was one Colonel Reingold. It specifically says that, on previous occasions, he has been mentioned as the person who coordinated the U.S. Government's support to the contras. You may recall, at that time, the CIA was not prohibited from participating directly in these activities. This is with regard to [leaves thought unfinished].

You can see the names and pseudonyms. The signatures are difficult to make out because some are legible and some are not. I think the ones who head groups are Commander Andres. [as heard] There is another one here that reads Abeal, Pedro, Attila, Commander Max, [name indistinct]. The true names are also there: Commander Puma. Apparently his name appears here as Antonio Chavarria [words indistinct], Commander [words indistinct], etc.

The second question was related to the participation of Vice President Bush and his son Jeff in an operation. On this subject, we do not have information of our own, except the reports that have been published in the newspapers. We cannot give any data from our own sources. What was the third question?

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] if you know if he stayed in this post in Honduras of adviser [words indistinct] the purchase of planes or when he went to El Salvador and when he established this supply operation?

[Carrion] As far as we know, in the first place, I am not categorially stating that Max Gomez and Villente are the same person, but only that their characteristics are suspiciously similar. They are Cuban-Americans linked to the CIA who participated in Bolivia in the struggle against Che Guevara's guerrillas. We know that on that occasion, Villente left Honduras. He did not stay there. He left. From then on we know nothing about him.

[Reporter, in English] [Words indistinct] a good answer in English, What disinformation Mr Hasefus [words indistinct] under what circumstances is he cooperating with [words indistinct] cooperating?

[Carrion, in English] I will answer in English. First of all, Mr Hasenfus is in normal conditions for a prisoner in our country. He has not been treated badly in any way or been promised anything different from the legal procedures which would determinate [as heard].

Second, he is speaking out of his will; he said he was willing to cooperate because this was not his war; he got into this because he needed money. He said he was earning \$700 a month back in the United States and he was offered \$3,000 as a base salary and \$750 for every time he flew over the Nicaraguan border. So, he does not feel he has any obligation to conceal or retain any information he knows about this operation. So, he is cooperating willfully and without any pressure.

[Reporter, in English] Has there been any written or recorded statements he has made or is what he is saying when he talks to you being recorded?

[Carrion, in English] What he is saying is being recorded. He has not written yet an account of everything.

[Reporter in English] It is just an audio recording or is it a television or videotape recording?

[Carrion, in English] It is an audio recording.

[Reporter, in English] It is an audio recording. This is a final question and that is: Has he indicated any more to you that he had any evidence he was either a CIA contract employee or had any CIA connection?

[Carrion, in English] This operation was obviously a covert operation. Covert operations have been designed for hiding the direct link with the government. That is why they are called covert operations. We know, as common knowledge, he was working for Southern America [as heard] in Vietnam and that this was a front company for the CIA. He used that exact word in his declaration.

He said the company for which he was supposed to work, which is Corporate Air, was a front company, a front name and the CIA and for Southern Air [as heard]; there was nobody that presented himself as a CIA officer.

[Cortes] Guillermo Cortes of BARRICADA. Before asking my question, I would like to ask the commander to have future replies in English translated into Spanish. [laughter] First, how did the Interior Ministry identify the person who, to date, has been called Max Gomez, or Rodriguez, as a U.S. newspaper identified him. Second, what information can you give us about a recent report in THE MIAMI HERALD regarding a misinformation campaign mounted against Nicaragua by the U.S. Government. This campaign was similar to the one launched against Libya, which led to the resignation of [State Department] Spokesman Bernard Kalb? Third, since the downing of the C-123K, the Sandinist government has been insisting that what is involved is a covert CIA operation to supply the counterrevolutionaries with arms and ammunition. My question is: What other covert operations is the CIA organizing in Nicaragua? What information can the ministry publicly reveal in this regard?

[Carrion] As for your first question, we have not yet fully identified Max Gomez. I wish to reiterate this. I have in no moment said that Max Gomez is this or that. A NEW YORK TIMES article stated that Max Gomez is called Felix Rodriguez. We have information that a person with the same characteristics, who acted under another name, was in Honduras in 1983 and 1984 in the capacity of CIA adviser for the counterrevolution. That is my answer in regard to Max Gomez.

As for the disinformation campaign, we have been victims of a large scale propaganda and disinformation campaign practically since President Reagan assumed the Presidency of the United States. This is not the first evidence of the existence of this campaign.

I wish to remind you of an illegal attempt several years ago when Mr Orlando Tardencilla was presented in a news conference in Washington after having been illegally taken out of a jail in El Salvador. During those same months, we also saw a photo that was published as evidence that the Sandinists were burning bodies of Miskitos. Later it was learned it was a photo taken during the days of Somoza and they were bodies of Sandinists. These are only two incidents that are evidence of the existence of a manipulation campaign to discredit the Nicaraguan Government and to create the political conditions inside the United States and at an international level to allow a greater and more open U.S. Government involvement in the actions aimed at overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government. The documents we are seeing now only prove what the Nicaraguan Government has been saying for a long time.

Regarding other operations, we do not believe the supply operations for the counterrevolution are going to stop only because we have proven CIA involvement in these operations. This CIA participation with the counterrevolution is a result of the political determination of the U.S. Government. This is not the first time a plane has been downed. It is not the first time U.S. citizens have died in Nicaraguan territory. It happened in the helicopter crash in San Salvador. [sentence as heard] However, it is the first time we have captured a U.S. prisoner who had directly participated in such an operation. Nothing has even stopped the U.S. Government from supporting the counterrevolution. Therefore, we do not believe they will change their attitude.

[WASHINGTON POST reporter] You said in your presentation, and can you confirm this, that Hasenfus had said Medina had also said he was a friend of Vice President Bush. Could you clarify this, and second, there is some doubt regarding Medina's and Posada's statements. [Words indistinct] Are you positively identifying the Posada case?

[Carrion] Hasenfus said Medina and Gomez bragged of being Vice President Bush's friends. That is exactly what Hasenfus said regarding this. Secondly, regarding Gomez, we are obtaining some information to determine his possible identity. We are not totally sure who Gomez is. However we are stating that Ramon Medina is Luis Posada Carriles, not only because of Hasenfus' statements, but also because of information we have gathered from other sources.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] proof that Medina really is Luis Posada?

[Carrion] For obvious reasons, I cannot disclose the sources of the information that complements Hasenfus' statements. They lead us to conclude that Ramon Medina is Luis Posada Carriles.

[Reporter] First, did the documents found in the plane in which Hasenfus was travelling prove anything else regarding Vice President Bush's role in this supply operation. Second, what was the role [words indistinct] with the contras in Honduras? Third, [words indistinct] picture in which Hasenfus identified Max Gomez?

[Carrion] In response to your first question, we did not find in the [downed] plane any document directly linking Vice President Bush with the operation. Second, Hasenfus stated what I have stated previously, that Medina and Gomez have bragged they are friends of Vice President Bush. According to Hasenfus, Cooper also made that claim.

Since we do not have a picture of Villoldo, we have been unable to show Hasenfus his picture to find out whether or not he looks like Max Gomez or Felix Rodriguez, as he calls himself. Villoldo's role with the counterrevolutionaries has been to work directly with the FDN staff to support the direction and organization of counterrevolutionary activities.

[Reporter] Did this happen when the CIA was directly advising the contras?

[Carrion] Yes. I believe that the CIA activities supporting the counterrevolutionaries were legal then. [as heard]

Thank you.

Casey's Presence 'Suspicious'

PA150423 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Media sources have described as suspicious the presence of CIA Director William Casey in Honduras last weekend.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy, through its spokesman in Tegucigalpa, Arthur Scup, said the government denied the presence of the mysterious personage. However, political analysts linked the CIA leader's visit to the \$100-million financing the United States approved for the counterrevolutionaries who operate from Honduras.

NUNEZ SAYS FRG CAMPAIGN SEEKS TO ISOLATE COUNTRY

PA150353 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0135 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, a high-ranking leader reported here a campaign of discredit staged against Nicaragua by the FRG Christian Democratic Party in order to "isolate the revolution from the European environment."

Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, the president of the Nicaraguan National Assembly, said this campaign, encouraged by the United States, will grow stronger in the coming days. Nunez, one of the nine leaders of the ruling FSLN, said that the attitude of the German ruling party did not surprise him.

Heiner Geissler, the secretary general of the governing Christian Democratic Union, urged the German Social Democratic Party and Socialist International, SI, presided over by German Willy Brandt, to withdraw their support for the Sandinist government. Geissler said the SI should stop hiding the "Marxist-Leninist totalitarian" nature of the Sandinist regime.

Geissler made those statements during a meeting with Erick Ramirez, the president of the Nicaraguan opposition Social Christian Party [PSC], who supported Geissler's statements against the Sandinists.

Carlos Nunez said it was "shameful" that two Nicaraguans, Erick Ramirez and Francisco Taboada, both leaders of the Nicaraguan PSC, requested the "isolation" of Nicaragua from the European spheres.

The Sandinist leader fears the campaign "will be intensified" along with the "pressures" exerted by Ronald Reagan's administration to discredit the Nicaraguan revolution.

Erick Ramirez, the PSC president, and Francisco Taboada, the PSC second vice president, are on a European tour through Belgium, Spain, and the FRG in order to meet with rulers, political leaders, and journalists of those countries.

According to reports, both leaders went to Europe to struggle for the reestablishment of full democracy and freedom in Nicaragua.

U.S. BLAMED FOR LACK OF AGREEMENTS IN REYKJAVIK

PA152021 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 86

["Viewpoint" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] Following the meeting in Iceland between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, many have become convinced that Washington is not interested in achieving a workable disarmament, and that it is about to lose all political prestige. U.S. insistence on going ahead with the space militarization program was what dealt a fatal blow to the possibility of achieving some positive agreement in Reykjavik. Therefore, Reagan went to the meeting with Gorbachev without any proposal on the matter. As the top Soviet leader said, his counterpart arrived empty-handed.

It is worthwhile to pause on this point, because it is truly crucial for promoting deep reductions in nuclear arsenals. At the end of the Reykjavik talks, the U.S. President alleged that Gorbachev tried to reach an agreement that would deny his so-called free world the protection of a shield against nuclear missiles. He added that personally he would never take such a step. One would then have to ask Reagan: If effective agreements are reached on eliminating nuclear weapons, and nuclear tests are banned, what need is there for defensive missiles and space weapons?

Would that not be a worthless investment when there is no danger of nuclear destruction; when none of the powers has nuclear weapons; and when no strategic and medium-range weapons exist, as the Soviet Union is proposing? A great protective shield for mankind would have been created without funds being spent on laser rays, space weapons, and other devices prepared by U.S. officers. Insisting, as Washington did, on continuing the so-called star wars, in the midst of talks to achieve those goals not only promotes mistrust and hostility, but also shows that the only interest of the U.S. is to achieve invulnerability so as to be able to attack its adversary without risking a costly response.

To be sure, U.S. propaganda is now trying to blame the Soviet Union for the failure at Reykjavik, because of its insistence on ending the militarization of space. The task is to downplay the importance of a matter which is at the core of disarmament. In fact, Reagan said that he had proposed a 10-year period for the deployment of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative in exchange for the gradual elimination of ballistic missiles in U.S. and Soviet arsenals. Is this a serious issue for a summit meeting? Who can assure that once the project is consolidated and Washington becomes invulnerable, it would not attack the Soviet Union, which in turn would have fewer strategic weapons for its defense? This is plainly just another variant of the same hegemonic goal. The political consequences of not achieving an agreement in Iceland weighs on Reagan, especially on the eve of the 4 November congressional elections when Republicans hope to achieve a majority in Congress. President Reagan went to Reykjavik with the clear intention of gaining prestige. However, he returned with less prestige than he had before 11 October. Washington was deeply hurt politically in the Icelandic capital, and a quick and effective recovery does not seem likely.

Propaganda Offensive

FL151736 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The U.S. Government has launched a multi-directional propaganda offensive to try and convince U.S. public opinion and the rest of the world that the Reykjavik summit was not a failure caused by President Ronald Reagan and his government team and that dialogue with the Soviet Union should continue. The principal advisers of the U.S. chief of state repeatedly have granted interviews with the more important television networks, journalists, and commentators in a display of propaganda seldom seen in Washington.

CIA REGAINS 'OPERATIONAL IMPUNITY' UNDER REAGAN

PA142143 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Oct 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] After Ronald Reagan attained power, the CIA reacquired the operational impunity and autonomy that it lost to a certain extent during the 1970's, when numerous congressional committees demanded investigations on the activities carried out by this body of espionage and subversion. We must remember that at that time, the Watergate scandal was one of the powerful explosives against the CIA. However, at the present time some observers say that the oversight committees of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate support the idea of tripling the expenditures for alleged intelligence operations. While during Jimmy Carter's government the CIA carried out 12 secret operations, so far the CIA has carried out 480 secret operations.

The involvement of that body of espionage in the Central American conflict and its dirty work against Nicaragua account for most of those large number of operations. With or without congressional aid, the counterrevolutionary forces were always financed by Langley, which at present is supplying approximately \$400 million in direct support to the mercenaries, besides other contributions attributed to private U.S. organizations.

Eugene Hasenfus, the Yankee pilot downed only 1 week ago when he was transporting supplies from El Salvador for the mercenaries operating against Nicaragua, confessed publicly that the CIA paid him \$3,000 a month for these missions, of which he had carried out 10. On 13 July, THE WASHINGTON POST reported that Ronald Reagan had given the CIA daily responsibility for operations against Nicaragua, while the State Department would manage the political direction of these attacks.

According to other newspaper reports, several months ago the CIA initiated a plan to recruit new Spanish-speaking agents to operate in Central America, and especially to cooperate with mercenaries of Nicaraguan origin in the fields of training, logistical support, communications, and information-gathering. The CIA's full participation in the plans to topple the Sandinist authorities was subject to an analysis by William Casey, the director of the CIA, who in a conversation with members of the private organization University Club last 18 September explained that the aid to the counterrevolutionaries and Nicaragua's isolation are fronts that, when properly combined, should achieve the U.S. goal of reverting social order in Augusto Cesar Sandino's fatherland.

History has shown, the ranking yankee espionage official said, that military harassment and the gradual withdrawal of internal and external support is what makes an unpopular government change or fall. It may be because of this, we say, that in the long run no dictatorship friendly with Washington can stand up to history. Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan revolutionary process — despite all of difficulties created by the dirty war imposed by the United States — daily demonstrates its ability to destroy the counterrevolution and firmly resist any effort at a direct aggression that may come from the leading imperialist power.

GEPLACEA WANTS INCREASE IN PRICE OF SUGAR

FL150151 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The executive secretary [Eduardo Latorre] of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries [Geplacea] has stated that the situation has reached its most critical stage because the problem of selling the pound of sugar at 5 cents can no longer continue if its production costs 9 cents. Eduardo Latorre made a speech today at a Geplacea meeting being held in Maceio, Brazil. He stressed that stabilizing the market and improving the prices are vital for the Latin American countries, which depend to a large extent on the revenue derived from sugar exports.

Cuban Delegation Walks Out

FL152217 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1916 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The Cuban delegation, and the majority of the countries participating in the annual meeting of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries [Geplacea], have walked out of the assembly room in protest against the threats made by the yankee representative.

(Thomas Kay), U.S. delegate to the Geplacea meeting being held in Brazil, threatened not to approve new sugar import quotas to Latin American countries buying sugar from Cuba to re-export it to the United States. (Kay) openly said the Reagan administration is not willing to make any decision that would benefit Cuba in matters of international sugar prices. The yankee representative had to talk for 30 minutes at the Geplacea assembly room for a meager audience because of the unanimous Latin American protest against the threats made against Cuba.

ENVOY OPPOSES FINANCIAL PRESSURES AGAINST THE UN

FL151739 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1505 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Cuba has affirmed that financial pressures against the United Nations are aimed at attaining political reforms that would increase the privileges and control of a few against the immense majority of the nations.

During a debate on the efficiency of the UN administrative and financial functions, Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations Oscar Oramas assured that the political and financial viability of the organization could depend on the results of the debates. He added that our country would support all efforts honestly directed at achieving a more efficient management in the forum. Oramas voiced his faith in opposing any formulation contrary to the contents of the UN charter, and said Cuba will not accept the consensus modality to adopt decisions in administrative and budgetary spheres if that implies the use of the veto.

CASTRO DISCUSSED TEXTILE PLANT PROBLEMS

FL151614 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1250 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Report on speech by Fidel Castro, Commander in Chief, on 15 October visit at the Celia Sanchez Manduley Textile Plant in Santiago de Cuba — with portions recorded]

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday visited the Celia Sanchez Manduley Textile Plant in Santiago de Cuba. The commander in chief was accompanied by Politburo member Esteban Lazo, first party secretary in Santiago de Cuba. He toured each production area in the plant and was primarily interested in the current problems that have prevented completing production plans.

Fidel expressed his concern over the method of distributing work shifts. Proper use of the work day, absenteeism, the need for the required machinery to complete textile production, and the low-quality of the product were also topics discussed by the commander in chief. He was informed that during the present year, the Celia Sanchez Textile Plant should produce 33 million square meters of textiles and they are struggling to achieve this goal. Fidel insisted on the need to perfect production to achieve the important industrial center's total capacity of 80 million [square meters] by 1990.

[Begin recording] [Castro] I arrived yesterday afternoon [14 October] after visiting the cardiovascular center, which seems to be constructed well. It is a very well done project. It is a good concept. The cardiovascular center will soon have good equipment and direction. It is a very important hospital institute. Now that I will be in Santiago for a few hours, I want to visit the textile plant. I will begin here seeing the workshops. This will give me an idea of where the difficulties are and I will speak with the entire directorate.

In reality, I have the impression that the cadres and the working masses have the potential to operate this plant, which is very complicated because it is so big. It is gigantic. It includes a cultural-industrial collective.

I was told of the approximately 500 socialist cooperative workers who are the best workers we have at the moment. I was also told of the school they have, which is preparing approximately 800 [workers], and the polytechnical [school], which is preparing approximately 100 students. This is the new [work] force.

We need to consider the social problems. The amazing total of 148 homes were constructed for this factory. One hundred eighty [as heard] homes will be assigned, and we are trying to establish a program of producing a number of homes each year so that we can have approximately 2,000 homes assigned to this plant by the year 2000. Some people live very far away. We have considered other social problems that need help. Emphasis needs to be placed fundamentally on organizational efforts and efficiency. I think special attention needs to be placed on the mechanical plant production of parts. This is essential because [production of] some machinery has been discontinued and we need to produce the parts. You have several problems here.

This afternoon I plan to go to the receiving and farewell ceremony, the meeting with the approximately 160 doctors who will be incorporated [into the family doctor program] in the mountains. Of these, approximately 140 are from the capital and were chosen from among the best.

One more thing. Yesterday I was in Cienfuegos. I visited the electronuclear center over a 5-hour period. I left with a good impression, a good impression [repeats himself] of the work, collective, directorate, work [repeats himself], and quality. I had a good impression of the way they were working.

Here, you have heard the topics we have discussed and I think I will have an agreeable experience in greeting the new family doctors near Playita, where they will have the historic ceremony. No less than 160 doctors will be incorporated [into the family doctor program] in the Guantanamo Mountains. This will fulfill the promise made barely 15 months ago at the 26 July ceremony held in Guantanamo. In addition, it is historic because 160 doctors, among them 140 of the best students from Havana, will all at once be incorporated into the [family doctor program] in the mountains.

[Unidentified speaker] Commander, they have now completed a new, large contingent in Granma.

[Castro] Yes, they completed the first 28 and they did great work. They will now be coming to the city [end recording].

RISQUET MEETS WITH SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION

FL150236 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Central Committee Politburo, today met with the Soviet delegation headed by Arnold Fedorovich Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Republic of Estonia.

The talks were held in a fraternal atmosphere, characteristic of the relations existing between the two countries. Participating in the meeting for the Soviet side was minister counselor (Tagirev Turiyev).

Ryuytel Tours Isle of Youth**FL152240 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1904 GMT 15 Oct 86**

[Excerpts] Arnold Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Republic of Estonia, today arrived on the Isle of Youth to tour places of historic, economic, an social interest. [passage omitted]

Trade Agreements Signed**FL151345 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 86**

[Text] Important agreements that will regulate Cuban-Soviet trade relations for the current 1986-1990 5-year period were signed at the Foreign Trade Ministry. The documents were signed by Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, and German Amado-Blanco, acting Cuban foreign trade minister.

CSSR SIGNS JOINT COMMISSION PROTOCOL 15 OCT**FL150209 Havana Radio Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 86**

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today attended the signing ceremony of the final protocol of the 10th meeting of the Cuba-CSSR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

Referring to the results of the meeting, Joel Domenech Benitez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, noted: [Begin Domenech recording] What we have attained during the process of coordination of plans and trade constitutes a solid and broad foundation for the mutual work in this 5-year period. [end recording]

The deputy premier of the CSSR Government, Ladislav Gerle, noted that the most important discovery of the meeting was having found a great reserve of ideas and projects aimed at broadening and strengthening cooperation between the two countries.

The CSSR high level delegation departed for home this afternoon.

Gerle, Ethiopian See Rodriguez

FL151335 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Ladislav Gerle, member of the CSSR communist party central committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also met with (Taderse Kidane Mariam), minister responsible for construction of the Ethiopian Central Planning National Committee, who is presiding over his country's delegation to the sixth joint Cuban-Ethiopian Commission for Economic Cooperation.

JAMAICASEAGA RESIGNATION SAID TO RALLY SUPPORT

FL152114 Bridgetown CANA in English 2008 GMT 15 Oct 86

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Text] Kingston, Oct 15, CANA — With shouts of We Love You Eddie, hundreds of ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) supporters urged Prime Minister Edward Seaga today not to resign.

If You Go, Jamaica Will Sink, said one of the placards held by the demonstrators.

Seaga emerged from his office to address the crowd briefly, and gave what appeared to be a hint that he could well change his position. When he was ready to make his mind, Seaga said: The big concern shown by everyone and the strength of support given to me will be foremost in my mind.

Independent analysts have speculated that Seaga's announcement at a party retreat Sunday that he would not seek re-election as JLP leader next month and would also step down as prime minister August 12, 1987, was engineered to rally support behind him. This would give him a stronger hand to make changes in the party and further push through his programmes.

Seaga has been faced with calls for national elections following the JLP's heavy defeat in the July 29 municipal poll, largely blamed on his austere economic policies.

He told today's demonstration that he would have to deal with his planned cabinet reshuffle before considering his leadership position. He expected this would be Friday. Seaga had also announced the planned cabinet shake-up at the JLP retreat.

THE GLEANER newspaper today said five senior ministers would be axed in the reshuffle and a number of ministries merged, in a move to bolster the government's negotiating position with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for new financing. Those to be fired were named as Education Minister Mavis Gilmour, Health Minister Ken Baugh, Industry and Commerce Minister Douglas Vaz, Local Government Minister Neville Lewis, and Minister of National Security and Justice Winston Spaulding.

THE GLEANER said Seaga wanted to show the fund tangible evidence that he has taken measures to slash the bureaucracy and put effective managers in place.

Jamaica is negotiating with the IMF for a new stand-by agreement to replace one which floundered earlier this year. Seaga is to go to Washington at the weekend for talks with IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere.

The fund has been demanding more austerity from Jamaica, including immediate currency devaluations, which Seaga would like to put off for at least a year.